W. Plumer
Epping
275
273

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1803.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Charleston and George-Town, South-Carolina.

THE SLOOP
CLEOPATRA,
WILLIAM TORREY, master,
NOw lying at Buckley's wharf, above Market Street—has very good accommodations, will sail in four or five days. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Elliston & John Perot.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A few tierces of new Rice, and a few thousand white oak hogshead Staves.
june 19 4t

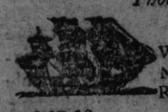
FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP
SALLY,
Captain Lockyer.
A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to
ROSS & SIMSON,
No. 121, South Front-street.
JUNE 11. §

For Sale by the Subscribers,
The following GOODS, just arrived in the ship Pigou, capt. Clay, from Canton,
Bohea, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, } TEA
Sugar in boxes and bags
And a quantity of Cassia
ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

The said ship PIGOU,
A well known, fast sailing Ship, live oak and cedar frame, an coppered. She measures 76 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet hold, and 6 feet between decks.
Mordecai Lewis,
Jesse & Robert Waln,
William Sansom.
june 11. §2w

LANDING,
At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,
Claret in hogsheads and in cases of
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Brandy in Pipes,
FOR SALE,
Thomas & John Ketland.



Said Brig for sale,
With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.
may 29 §

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP

LIBERTY,
ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,
A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will sail about the ten'h of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front Street.
N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.
may 29 dtf

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayosc, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of SALT,
of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said
BRIG,
Also, FOR SALE,
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.
april 20. §

Cotton
Cocoa
Anatto Dye, or
Roçoa
Just arrived, per the schooner Three Sisters, William Shallcross, master, from Cayenne,
AND FOR SALE AT
No. 22, Little Water-street, by
JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.
june 20 §

TO BE LET,
And possession given immediately,
THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,
No. 333, in Front-street,
Near Poole's bridge—formerly the sign of the Ewe and Lamb.
Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth street.
june 15 §

Millenery Room,
136, Market street,
Miss CHRYSTAL,
INFORMS her friends, that she has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her usual supply of the very latest fashions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the newest shapes, which will be opened this day.
June 11 2d

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

DESERTED,
ON FRIDAY THE 15TH INSTANT,
FROM the rendezvous of the United States Ship of war Delaware, Stephen Decatur, Commander, John Mc Conagh, native of Ireland, 5 feet, 6 3-4 inches high, aged 30—light hair, fresh complexion, formerly resided No. 138, Shippen Street, and was employed as a day-labourer in the farming line, and enlisted as a marine to serve on board said ship for 12 months. Whoever apprehends said Deserter and delivers him at the Goal of this City, shall be entitled to six dollars reward.
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
Lieutenant of Marines.
june 20 4t

30 tons of Lignum Vitæ,
FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
june 7 tuthst

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 26.

Debate on the Bill "for the more effectual protection of the Commerce and Coasts of the United States."

(Continued from Monday's Gazette.)

Mr. Macon renewed his motion for striking out the word "*such*" The arguments which had been made use of against this motion, had not convinced him of its impropriety. He did not think it would be a violation of our treaties either with Great-Britain or Spain; but if gentlemen think so, it can be amended in that respect. Instead of blaming him, Mr. M. said, certain gentlemen ought to be obliged to him for having made his motion, because it had given them an opportunity of making studied speeches, which they otherwise could not have done.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) said his (Mr. M's) conduct on this occasion was such as gave the lie to his former sentiments. This was not the most delicate way of treating gentlemen, but such as that gentleman generally used. It would, however, have no effect upon him. It was, and always had been, his object to preserve peace, and as long as he had a single hope left, he should not wish to take any measure to break it. It was with this view that he proposed his amendment to make the bill general.

What other nations have done, is not now the question. The only question before the house is, what will it be the interest of this country to do. He knew no good a repetition of the injuries we had received could do. It had been said, we ought not to do any thing to offend Great-Britain; as it was probable if we have to fight our old friends, we might have occasion for the assistance of our old enemies. But, if we are to go to war, he hoped we should depend upon no ally. He wanted to have no connection with any foreign nation. He believed our last treaty had done us no good, and he wanted no more of them. He had no objection to buy and sell with them all, but he desired to have no farther concern with them. He did not think it was in the power of any of them to hurt us, and he would do all in his power to prevent foreign alliances, which could never do this country any good, but which might do us great harm.

The house had again been told that the middle and astern states are safe; and that if troops are sent to the southern states, they will be safe also. Mr. M. was proceeding to state that in the last war no man eastward of the Delaware was ever seen fighting in the southern states, and that now the southern members (with only one or two exceptions) are satisfied to be left to themselves, —when the Speaker reminded him of the question. It was complained against that this country was charged of being divided. He believed it always would be divided in political sentiment. Indeed, there is not a state in the union, and but few neighborhoods, which are not divided in this respect. But was this any reason why they would not join heartily in the defence of their country, if it were attacked? However different parts of the union may differ in political sentiment, when the question was a defence of the country against invaders, he was confident there would be no division upon it. And he thought it a proof the Executive Directory did not rely upon any division in their favor in this country, or they would not have dwelt so publicly on that point. Gentlemen might make use of an argument of this kind in this house, in order to catch the popular ear, but it is not true, nor did he believe that there are ten people in the United States that will believe it.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Edmond) had said, that if he was sent a commissioner on any business, and one half of the people were to say that the claims which he went to prefer were not founded, he should not expect any success in his mission. Mr. M. believed it; but had such a thing ever been said in this country by any body, much less by one half of the people? Every body believed our claims for redress against France are well founded.

On the subject of giving money, he believed no man would be inclined to stand out longer against giving money than him; and as to the idea of subjugation, he looked upon it as perfectly ludicrous, and he was sorry to hear a military man (Gen. Shepard) express apprehensions on this ground. He thought he had known the spirit of the American people too well to have entertained such an idea for a moment.

Gentlemen have all along denied, Mr. M. said, that this bill is tantamount to a declaration of war. If it were only intended to defend our commerce, according to the laws of nations, it ought to be made general, as he proposed by the present amendment; but he believed it would be in effect a declaration of war. He believed those who supported it generally intended it should have that effect, and the reason they had taken this course of making war, in preference to making an open declaration of war, is, they know it will be more popular than a declaration of war would have been. He had no doubt of it.

He wished when gentleman had come to a determination to go to war, they had brought the question fully before Congress, that it might have been fairly determined, instead of doing a little now and a little then, until they got the country into that state. If the whole plan had been seen at once gentlemen would have known how to have acted.

Mr. M. concluded by saying, he did not mean to justify the conduct of any nation in Europe towards us. He was conscious we had been ill used by the most of them. He had no doubt the gentleman from Connecticut might have enumerated more injuries committed against us by foreign nations than he had done. Was the impressment of our seamen nothing? He thought it the greatest insult which any nation ever received. It was, however, useless to take up the time of the house. He made the motion, only for the purpose of replying to some observations which had been made against it in committee of the whole and which he was prevented from answering there, by the rule of the house, which says no member shall speak more than once to any question.

Mr. Bayard thought the conduct of the gentleman from N. Carolina was liable to the inconsistency with which the gentleman from S. Carolina had charged it. That gentleman tells the house he is a friend of peace. If so, his motion is in opposition to his sentiments; because he has said he believes the bill to be tantamount to a declaration of war, and yet he wishes not to modify it, or make it less a provocation of war, but to extend it to two other powers besides France.

The amendment of the gentleman is in no way opposed to the principle of the bill; but he wishes it to be general, and not applied to France only. He would ask which are the nations which the gentleman desires to comprehend within the provisions of this bill, besides the French nation? Is it the British nation? If it be, he wished to know upon what grounds? Before gentlemen take a step which it is said is war, it ought to be shewn that we should be warranted in a measure of this kind against Great-Britain. He knew they had captured many of our merchant vessels; but are gentlemen prepared to say they were not captured on lawful ground? Will they say that all our trade is carried on so consistently with our treaty with that country, that there can be no ground of capture in any of our merchant vessels? We know that to have enemy's property on board is a sufficient ground for carrying vessels into a British port; and we also know that if they are laden with articles contraband of war, they are liable to capture. And since the British treaty came into existence, Mr. B. said, we have had no proof of any seizure having been made by that country contrary to the laws of nations.—Where, then, is the ground upon which to extend the provisions of this bill to Great Britain as well as to France? When we find a nation putting herself to great inconvenience to grant convoys for our vessels from her own ports to ours, are we to put her upon the same footing with one who, contrary to treaty and the laws of nations is every day seizing our property and plundering our citizens, and who, when applied to for satisfaction, refuses to receive our ministers? What other nation would this amendment affect? It has been said Spain. If she has committed depredations upon our commerce, Mr. B. believed they were not considerable: and he believed if the enormity of the conduct of France had stopped short of its present magnitude, no gentleman would have thought of taking this step; and as it respects Spain, he could find an excuse for her, as he did not consider her as a free agent, but as acting under the influence of the French nation: France was answerable, therefore, not only for her own depredations, but for those of Spain.

Mr. B. could see no reason, therefore, why this bill should be made to operate against any other nation than France. It was strange that objections should yet be urged against measures for the protection of our coasts, though French privateers had entered two of our harbors; yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, with that boldness of assertion so peculiar to him, tells the house that the President of the United States has the power to give directions for the seizing of privateers within the jurisdictional line, and therefore, on that account, this bill is unnecessary. But he called upon that gentleman to shew any good ground for that opinion. Suppose, for instance, Mr. B said, that a French privateer was to commit depredations beyond the jurisdictional line, and afterwards come within it, it would doubtless come within the provisions of this bill to afford a remedy; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania would not say that the President would have power to afford a remedy in such a case. He had no doubt that when one nation infringes the rights of another, it had a right to take measures against it; but this right was lodged in the sovereignty of the nation, and as that, in this country, does not lie wholly in the President, but in Congress, the President has no power to act in the case. Congress only could authorise reprisals. Mr. B. concluded with a hope that the amendment would be disagreed to.

Mr. Allen called the yeas and nays upon the question, which were agreed to be taken, and were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Baldwin,	Messrs.	Macon,
	Bard,		M'Clenahan,
	Benton,		M'Dowell
	Bryan,		New,
	Burgess,		W. Smith,
	Clopton,		Stanford,
	Elmendorf,		Sumter,
	Fowler,		A. Trigg,
	Locke,		V. Cortlandt,
	Lyon,		R. Williams
			20.

NAYS.

Messrs.	Allen,	Messrs.	Hartley,
	Baer,		Havens,
	Bartlett,		Heister,
	Bayard,		Hindman,
	Blount,		Holmes,
	Brent,		Hofmer,
	Brooks,		Imlay,
	Bullock,		Jones,
	Champlin,		Kittera,
	Chapman,		Lyman,
	T. Claiborne,		Machir,
	W. C. Claiborne		Matthews,
	Cochran,		Milledge,
	Coit,		Morgan,
	Craik,		Morris,
	Dana,		Otis,
	Davis,		J. Parker,
	Dawson,		Reed,
	Dennis,		Schureman,
	Dent,		Sewall,
	Edmond,		Shepard,
	Evans,		Sinnickson,
	A. Foster,		Sitgreaves,
	D. Foster,		N. Smith,
	J. Freeman,		Sprigg,
	Gallatin,		Thatcher,
	Gillespie,		Thomas,
	Glen,		Thomson,
	Goodrich,		Tillinghast,
	Gregg,		J. Trigg,
	Griswold,		Van Allen,
	Grove,		Varnum,
	Hanna,		Venable,
	Harper,		Wadsworth,
	Harrison,		J. Williams,
			70.

The question then came upon the bill's going to a third reading; when

Mr. Brent said, he voted against the amendment offered by the gentleman from N. Carolina, because he apprehended its effects would be to involve us in war with two countries instead of one. The amendment of the gentleman from N. Carolina was to strike out the word *such* in the bill, in which instance the commanders of our armed vessels would have been directed by the President to seize and take the vessels of any nations that shall have committed, or are found hovering on our coast for the purpose of committing depredations on the commerce of the United States. As the bill now stands, it will only apply to French depredations; if amended as proposed it would have applied to Great-Britain or any other country whose subjects or citizens are unlawfully spoliating our commerce—as he believed that the laws of nations and the stipulations of treaties had been violated in relation to us, not only by the French but the British also, he considered the tendency of this amendment might be, to involve us in war with Great-Britain, and he did not wish to increase the number of foes with whom we were to engage in hostility. That he was accurate in his opinion, that the armed vessels of Great Britain were at this time in the practice of violating our neutral rights, seemed to be acknowledged by others, and particularly by the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) who had opposed the amendment, with a suggestion that in the event of an open rupture with France, it might be expedient for us to call in the aid of England, and supposing the amendment might have a tendency to create irritation between that country and this, it was improper, that at this crisis it should be adopted. This reasoning of the gentleman from Massachusetts could only be derived from an admission that Great-Britain did not at this time respect our neutral rights; for, as the amendment only authorized the seizure of vessels spoliating our lawful commerce, there could be no danger that such a regulation would involve us in war, or produce a coolness with Great-Britain, without a previous acknowledgment that her armed vessels were illegally depredating our commerce and consequently would be affected by the general provision of the amendment, which, instead of confining our reprisals to French, extended it to vessels of all nations, thus acting illegally in relation to ours.

Though, Mr. Brent said, he was not, under any circumstances, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, for embarking our destiny with that of Great Britain in her present contest with France; though he should consider such an event as one of the most deplorable which could befall the United States; yet he was willing and even studious to preserve peace with Great-Britain, notwithstanding the many injuries we had received from that quarter, on the same principle from the same desire to preserve the tranquility of this country, he was opposed to the bill itself. He considered this bill as perhaps determining the question, whether or not there should remain a possibility of reconciling our differences with the French Republic. He considered this bill as probably dispelling every ray of hope which yet remained of a reconciliation taking place, and he hoped gentlemen would pause a moment before they adopted a measure so serious and awful. He did not see that we are at present exposed to any greater danger, or our commerce to any great extent to ravages more considerable, than we had experienced for some time past.

He acknowledged that our commerce had received great and repeated injuries from France; that it had long felt their injuries and still continued to suffer—yet under all these circumstances, a disposition has been constantly evinced, and he believed was still sincerely cherished by the great mass of our people, that recourse should not be had to the last fatal resort, till every mode of amicable negociation had been attempted, and every rational hope of a peaceable adjustment of our complaints was exhausted.—From these impressions, and at a period when our commerce was suffering their unjust depredations, we had sent commissioners to the French nation, and was it proper until we were certainly advised that our commissioners had left France, or that every hope of their effecting the object of their mission, was to be abandoned, to precipitate a measure, the probable effect of which would be to destroy all prospect of reconciliation even if at the present moment our commissioners should be in treaty. Mr. B. said, that neither the Dispatches which we had received from our Commissioners, nor any other intelligence from abroad, that he was acquainted with, compelled a belief that every possibility of negociation was past; on the contrary hand, it was perhaps strictly within the bounds of probability, that when the Government of France discovered an inflexible disposition on our part not to accede to terms dishonorable or disadvantageous, others of a less exceptionable nature would be, and perhaps before this have been proposed. But at every event, what is now a matter of conjecture, a few weeks will reduce to certainty; a few weeks must bring us certain and certain and decisive accounts from Europe, and he was for postponing all delibe at on respecting the very delicate subject under consideration, till this intelligence arrived. At present, he believed it would be premature and inexpedient to adopt the proposed measure, and should, therefore refuse to give them his assent.

The question on the bill's going to a third reading, was taken by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Allen,	Messrs.	Hindman,
	Baer,		Hofmer,
	Bartlett,		Imlay,
	Bayard,		Kittera,
	Brooks,		S. Lyman,
	Bullock,		Machir,
	Champlin,		Matthews,
	Chapman,		Morgan,
	Cochran,		Morris,
	Coit,		Otis,
	Craik,		J. Parker,
	Dana,		Reed,
	Davis,		Schureman,
	Dennis,		Sewall,
	Dent,		Shepard,
	Edmond,		Sinnickson,
	Evans,		Sitgreaves,
	A. Foster,		N. Smith,
	D. Foster,		Thatcher,
	J. Freeman,		Thomas,
	Glenn,		Thomson,
	Goodrich,		Tillinghast,
	Griswold,		Van Allen,
	Grove,		Wadsworth,
	Harper,		J. Williams,
	Hartley,		51.

NAYS.

Messrs.	Baldwin,	Messrs.	Holmes,
	Bard,		Jones,
	Benton,		Locke,
	Blount,		Lyon,
	Brent,		Macon,
	Bryan,		M'Clenachan
	Burgess,		M'Doweell,
	T. Claiborne,		Milledge,
	W. Claiborne		New,
	Clopton,		W. Smith,
	Dawson,		R. Sprigg,
	Elmendorph,		Stanford,
	Fowler,		Sumpter.
	Gallatin,		J. Trigg,
	Gillespie,		A. Trigg,
	Gregg,		Van Corlandtt
	Hanna,		Varnum,
	Harrison,		Venable,
	Havens,		R. Williams
	Heister,		39.

The bill having been determined to be read a third time, the usual question was put by the Speaker, "*For what day shall it be made the order?*" Monday and to day were answered,

Mr GALLATIN hoped Monday would be the day He did not see the necessity for passing the bill to day. But it was said, the house ought not to exercise their discretion upon this subject, because French privateers are within our Capes. To this he replied, that if there was any invasion of our jurisdiction, and depredations committed within it, the President of the United States had power to repel them without this law. He knew he had it, because the power is expressly give to him in the law respecting the Revenue Cutters, and he knew the power had been used by him when a vessel taken by a privateer within our jurisdiction had been restored to the owner by the President. He agreed with the gentleman from Delaware that the President had not power to employ an armed force to make reprisals of vessels within our jurisdiction which may have taken vessels belonging to the United States.

Besides, he understood the Senate were not in session to-day, and therefore, the bill if passed to day could not go any sooner to the Senate than if it passed on Monday. If, therefore, it could not hasten the final passage of the bill by going to the Senate to-day he wished to know what other reason could be given for so hasty a proceeding. He saw none He saw one reason for not passing it. Every hour might be expected to bring dispatches from our Ministers. It was known that a vessel was arrived from France, which is said to have brought accounts up to the 8th of April. Perhaps she may bring information that would produce an unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of passing this bill.

Mr. CRAIK rose to correct an assertion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the President had now all the power which was necessary to protect our property within the jurisdictional line. If he recollected rightly, the power given to the President in the law respecting the Revenue Cutters, was only applicable to the Cutters; but even admitting the President had power the which the gentleman mentioned, he wished to know whether the President could employ it so as to give effectual protection to our commerce? He certainly could not employ it in the manner directed by this bill, which could alone be effectual.

Mr. Venable did not suppose any gentleman had doubted that the President of the United States had the power to use any force under his command for the defence of property within the jurisdiction of the United States. He had not that power by law only, but by the constitution. But if this is not the case, this bill could not, as had already been observed, go to the senate till Monday, and he did not suppose the President would proceed to act under it, until it became a law. He supposed there would be a majority of the house to pass this bill, whether it was passed to-day, or on Monday; but he thought some respect due to the wishes of the gentlemen who were desirous of the usual course being taken with this bill. It is an important question to this country. We are about to appeal to arms in a cause which many gentlemen had anxiously hoped might have been settled by negociation, and who are not fully convinced that every hope of this kind is yet done away. And can these gentlemen be blamed for wishing to put off the solemn decision for one day? For his own part, he should never regret having given his opposition to these steps. He had for a long time believed, that every measure which was brought forward, had in view a rupture with France, and he believed this was a closing one. He hoped, as it was a question of so

erious a nature, gentlemen might not be preſſed to vote upon it to-day.

Mr. J. Parker ſaid, as it could make no difference whether this bill paſſed to day, or on Monday, he ſhould be in favor of Monday, as it is poſſible the veſſel which hed been mentioned might bring ſome advices from our envoys, though he expected nothing more favorable from that quarter than had been already received. As it was ſaid a French privateer was within our boundary, it was probable ſhe might commit ſome depredation which might be heard of before Monday, which would convince every one of the neceſſity of paſſing this bill.

Mr. Otis ſaw no reaſon for delaying the paſſage of this bill till Monday, ariſing from the poſſibility of the veſſel which was ſaid to be arrived from France, having brought any news, becauſe if information ſhould be received from our commiſſioners which would give a different aſpect to our affairs, the Preſident of the United States could refrain from giving theſe inſtructions. If this bill was paſſed to day, it might be reported to the ſenate on monday morning, but if it was poſtponed till Mondy, gentlemen might come with freſh motions and ſpeeches, and produce a farther delay.

Mr. Davis hoped the paſſage of this bill would not be inſiſted upon to day. This ſubject had but very lately been referred to a ſelect committee, and they had made an expeditious report. He had juſt given his vote in favor of the bill's paſſing to a third reading: but, if contrary to the uſage of the houſe, he ſhould be called upon to vote on the paſſage of the bill to day, he ſhould vote againſt it.

Mr. Bayard was not willing to poſtpone the third reading of this bill to Monday, for the reaſon which had been given, viz. becauſe the ſenate is not now ſitting. After the bill had paſſed this houſe, its going again to the ſenate was known to be a mere matter of form. Therefore, the moment the bill paſſes this houſe, the Preſident will be able to take meaſures immediately as if the bill had actually paſſed through all its forms. But, until the bill had abſolutely paſſed this houſe, it would be impoſſible for the Preſident to know to a certainty that ſome members might not, though they had hitherto voted in favor of the bill (as they had heard one gentleman ſay he intended to do) when it came to paſs, vote againſt it. Mr. B. again ſpoke of the power of the Preſident as to the protection of property within our own juriſdiction, and ſaid that the French veſſel which had been alluded to might remain for any length of time within our capes, provided it committed no hoſtility there, without the Preſident's having the power to remove her.

One word with reſpect to the probability of diſpatches being received from our envoys before Monday. The houſe had before been told of an arrival here, and referred to the coffee-houſe books, to prove that our commiſſioners were received. If the paſſing of the bill was delayed till Monday, he ſuppoſed the houſe would be again told of an arrival at Boſton, Norfolk or ſome other part, and a farther delay aſked for, until we ſhould hear whether ſomething might not be heard to make this law unneceſſary. If we mean to act at all, Mr. B. ſaid, the ſooner we begin the better.

Mr. Varnum ſaid, ſince the bill would become a law as ſoon if paſſed on Monday, as to day, he could not ſee why the motion was objected to. This queſtion, Mr. V. ſaid, was of the greateſt importance, as it went to plunging the country into a war from which it might not be extricated for many years to come. Yet gentlemen act as if they are afraid intelligence ſhould be received before this bill becomes a law, which ſhall make it unneceſſary. Indeed, it appeared to him, that there are certain gentlemen in the houſe who are determined to have a war with France at any rate.

Mr. V. ſaid it had been complained that an alluſion had been made to the coffee-houſe books of this city reſpecting certain information from France; he did not think that was more out of order than what was heard one day about French privateers having landed men on the coaſt, another about being in our harbors and taking our veſſels from thence. All which ſtories, he had no doubt were raiſed to influence the votes of members of this houſe. The public would doubtleſs ſee them in this light.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, as the gentleman laſt up appeared to have ſome doubt as to the fact of a French privateer's being within the bay of Delaware, he would read the information lately given by a captain Canby, on oath, at the office of the ſecretary of ſtate. [This certificate has appeared in all the papers; it ſpeaks of having ſeen a French privateer four miles within the bay.] He would add, that with reſpect to the veſſel arrived from Bourdeaux to day, ſhe brings information that our commiſſioners were yet in Paris, but not received by the directory. She left Bourdeaux the 8th of April. So that the hope of receiving any favorable news by her could not be indulged. Mr. S. obſerved, that this bill was intended to meet a caſe of emergency, and it was proper, therefore, to get it paſſed as ſoon as poſſible. If he ſaw it paſſed to day, he ſhould be ſure there could be no difficulty about it next week: but if it was poſtponed till Monday, he ſhould be afraid of farther time being ſpent upon it. The gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had already ſaid, it would no be proper to paſs this bill whilſt our envoys are in Paris, therefore, though the queſtion were poſtponed till Monday, his vote could not be expected. He, therefore, ſaw no reaſon for the delay

The queſtion on the bill's being read a third time on Monday, was put and negatived 49 to 41. The queſtion on reading it a third time to-day, was then put and carried.

The bill was accordingly read the third time and paſſed by yeas and nays as follow;

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Dennis,
Baer,	Dent,
Bartlett,	Edmond,
Bayard,	Evans,
Brooks,	A. Foſter,
Bullock,	D. Foſter,
Champlin,	Freeman,
Chapman,	Glen,
Coshran,	Goodrich,
Coit,	Griſwold,
Craik,	Grove,
Dana,	Harper,
Meſſrs. Hartley,	Schureman,
Hindman,	Sewall,
Hoſmer,	Shepard,
Imlay,	Sinnickſon,
Kittera,	Sitgreaves,
Lyman,	Smith,
Machir,	Thatcher,
Matthews,	Thomas,
Morgan,	Thomſon,
Morris,	Tillinghaſt,
Otis,	Van Allen,
J. Parker,	Wadſworth,
Reed,	J. Williams,

NAYS. 50

Meſſrs. Baldwin,	Meſſrs. Holmes,
Bard,	Jones,
Benton,	Locke,
Blount,	Lyon,
Brent,	Macon,
Bryan,	M'Clenachan,
Burges,	M'Dowell,
T. Claiborne,	Milledge,
W. Claiborne,	New,
Clopton,	W. Smith,
Davis,	Sprigg,
Dawſon,	Stanford
Elmendorph,	Sumter,
Fowler,	A. Trigg,
Gallatin,	J. Trigg
Gilleſpie,	Van Cortland
Gregg,	Venable,
Hanna,	Venable,
Harriſon,	R. Williams.
Havens,	40.
Heiſter,	

MONDAY, May 28.

The uſual hour of proceeding to buſineſs being arrived, the Clerk informed the members preſent that he had juſt heard that the Speaker was ſo much indiſpoſed as not to be able to attend the Houſe th s morning.

Mr. D. Foster moved that the Houſe proceed to the choice of a Speaker *pro tempore*, which motion was carried, the ballots were collected, and Meſſrs. Baldwin and Rutledge being called to tell the votes, it appeared that Mr. Dent had 51 votes, which being a very large majority of the members preſent (indeed all except two or three ſcattering votes to four or five other members) he was accordingly declared to be elected, and conducted to the Chair accordingly.

The Journal was then read as uſual.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the houſe a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing an eſtimate of an appropriation of monies for the compenſation of clerks in the offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, and an allowance to certain Loan Officers, in lieu of clerk-hire, and to defray the authorized expences of the ſeveral Loan Officers for the year 1798, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dennis preſented an addreſs from the inhabitants of Princeſs Ann, Maryland, approbating of the conduct of the Executive in its late negociations with France, and expreſſive of their determination to ſupport the future meaſures of government. Referred as uſual.

Mr. Harper propoſed the following reſolution for adoption:

"Reſolved, That it is expedient to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe between the United States and the French Republic, other poſſeſſions, until an adjuſtment of the exiſting differences between the two powers ſhall be effected."

On requeſt of Mr. M'Dowell the reſolution was ordered to lie on the table till to morrow.

Mr. Brooks preſented a petition from Andrew Kennedy, of this city, merchant, praying for a reſtitution of property ſeized from his brig Gratitude, from the Havannah, by the Collector of the State of Delaware, owing to an error in the manifeſt, and which, from a delay in application to the Collector, he was not able to recover. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Harper laid a reſolution upon the table calling upon the Secretary of the Treaſury, to lay before the Houſe annually, as ſoon as may be after the meeting of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, a ſtatement of goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States during the preceding year, which was ordered to lie on the table

Mr. Sitgreaves called up the Reſolution which he laid upon the table a few days ago, directing the Attorney General of the United States to report the plan of a general law for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, which, after ſome objections from Mr. Coit, was agreed to, without a diviſion.

A bill from the Senate was read, altering and extending the proviſions of the law eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts of the United States, which was twice read and referred to a ſelect committee of five members.

Mr. Sewall called for the order of the day on the report of the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, propoſing an arrangement in one corps of the Marines who are, or ſhall be engaged in the ſervice of the United States, and by annexing them to the exiſting military eſtabliſhment—to conſiſt of a Major and ſuitable commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, 500 privates, and the neceſſary muſicians.

Mr. Gallatin wiſhed the committee who made this report, would inform the Houſe how many men would be wanted on board the ſeveral armed veſſels of the United States.

Mr. J. Parker ſaid the United States have three frigates, twelve ſhips and ten gallies. The two 44 gun frigates will require 5 marines each; one of 36 guns will need 48 men; two veſſels of 22 guns each, will want 25 each; two veſſels of 20 guns will require the ſame number; eight veſſels of 16 guns each, will need 20 men each; and ten gallies each 10 men, making in the whole 518, excluſive of ſergeants and muſic. There will be no additional expence attending the change, except the pay of a Major, and it would be much more convenient to be thus organized, than to remain as at preſent.

Mr. Varnum wiſhed to know whether theſe men would ever be together ſo as to enable the Commanding Officer of a Battallion to diſcipline the corps. He believed they would be ſeparate in the different veſſels, and that there would be no means of bringing them together for the purpoſe. Beſides, thoſe Marines who have engaged in the ſervice, have engaged to ſerve on board ſhip, and not on land—ſo that this law would have a retroſpective effect on thoſe men, now to ſay they ſhould both ſerve on ſea and land.

Mr. Sewall could not ſay that theſe Marines could be brought together to be diſciplined; but the Major would ſuperintend the whole, hear complaints, and attend to the recruiting ſervice. He would alſo have to attend to the fortifications, and take a great deal of trouble from the War Office. The men would alſo ſometimes be on ſhore, and without ſome officer is appointed, they would be ſolely under the care of the Lieutenant. He believed upon the whole much advantage and economy would be derived from it.

The queſtion being put upon the report, it was agreed to, 54 votes being for it.

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe agreed to the report, after a few obſervations from Mr. Gallatin, hoping that when the bill was brought in, this corps of Marines would not be made a permanent part of the Military eſtabliſhment, but only have the ſame duration with the laws for equipping and keeping in employment the armed veſſels.

The ſelect committee was directed to report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Claiborne, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making alterations in the preſent law reſpecting Poſt-Offices and Poſt-Roads, Mr. Sitgreaves in the chair; and after making a number of amendments in the bill, the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *June* 21.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on motion of Mr. Allen, poſtponed the conſideration of the bill for the prevention and reſtraint of dangerous and ſeditious perſons, and went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act concerning Aliens," but ſoon after Mr. Gallatin had commenced his obſervations againſt the firſt ſection of the bill, he was interrupted by the receipt of the Meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, which appeared in our paper of Tueſday.

After the reading of the diſpatches was finiſhed, a motion was made to print 1200 copies of them for the uſe of the members.

Mr. Thatcher hoped at leaſt 2000 copies would be printed. It was well known that the letter of Mr. Talleyrand had already been printed in the *French* paper of this city, and he believed by order of the Executive Directory. And he underſtood that printer had printed an additional number of that letter for the ſupply of perſons who are not his regular readers. When he ſaw, therefore, the Executive Directory, and its agents, taking extraordinary means to ſpread that letter, he wiſhed to take equal means to publiſh the anſwer of our Commiſſions to it, which he thought not only ſatisfactory, but incontrovertible. He ſhould think himſelf deficient in duty, if he were to omit the opportunity of moving for an additional quantity of this reply to be printed.

Mr. T. Claiborne did not underſtand what the gentleman meant in ſaying he believed certain perſons are French agents.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid, he conſidered the printer of the paper to which he had alluded as an agent of the French Directory, and he hoped ſoon to lay before the houſe ſatisfactory evidence of the fact.

Mr. Harper wiſhed not only 2,000, but a much larger number of this diſpatch might be printed. He hoped 5,000 at leaſt. The truth of the poſitions mentioned by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts was too evident, to be for a moment doubted. It had long been manifeſt to him that France had her ſecret agents in this country, and that every means had been made uſe of to excite reſiſtance to the meaſures of our government, and to raiſe a ſpirit of faction in the country favourable to the views of France, and the act of Saturday was only one of the ramifications of the ſcheme. A fact, Mr. H. ſaid, had taken place within theſe few days, which he apprehended would lead to the diſcovery of a treaſonable correſpondence carried on by perſons in this country with France, of the moſt criminal nature. He was, therefore, deſirous of counteracting the effects of any of their machinations, by publiſhing the truth to the people; and he promiſed the houſe he would do all in his power to bring this matter to light

Mr. Harrison was in favour of 5000, as he wiſhed the people of the United States to receive the fulleſt information on this and every other ſubject. With reſpect to French agents being in this country, he cared but little about them. He did not fear any thing they can do.

Mr. Davis hoped the gentleman from S. Carolina would give ſuch information to the houſe, as would enable them to detect any plan that was on foot injurious to the intereſts of the country. If he would do ſo, it ſhould have his hearty ſupport.

Mr. Harper pledged himſelf to the gentleman from Kentucky and to the houſe, not to be remiſs in probing the buſineſs he had ſpoken of. He had got hold of ſome of the threads of it, and he hoped ſoon to be able to develope the whole of the miſchievous proceeding. If ſo, he ſhould not fail to bring it before the public, and rely upon the aſſiſtance of that gentleman and the houſe generally, to bring the authors, and thoſe concerned in it, to condign puniſhment.

On ſuggeſtion of Mr. Sitgreaves, that it would be well to direct the Secretary of State to have a large number of all the diſpatches received from our Commiſſioners printed and diſtributed, the motion for printing them ſeparately was withdrawn, and Mr. S. afterwards laid a propoſition directing the Secretary of State to get printed and diſtributed copies of the whole of the diſpatches.

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Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, again went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate concerning Aliens*. On motion of Mr. Otis, a new ſection was introduced declaring it to be lawful for any alien ſent out of the country to take with him ſuch part of his property as may be convenient, and that any property left behind him ſhall be as much ſubject to his order as if he remained in the country. On motion of Mr. Harper, the following words at the concluſion of the ſecond ſection, were ſtruck out, "*and continued to hard labour for and.*" The committee roſe and reported the bill with the amendments, which having been agreed to, Mr. R. Williams moved to ſtrike out the words "*during life*," at the end of the ſecond ſection, and to inſert in their place, "*ſo long as in the opinion of the Preſident the public ſafety ſhall require it*," which was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The bill authorizing the defence of merchants veſſels from French depredations, was receicved from the Senate with amendments, which were committed for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed. The bill granting the Secretary of the Navy the privilege of franking letters and packets was paſſed. The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for the new regiment of artillery for this year, 88,000 dollars were appropriated; and the bill was gone through, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The houſe alſo went into a committee of the whole on the biil providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and, after filling the blanks, reported the bill to the houſe.

* The following is a copy of the bill as it comes from the Senate.

Sect. 1 Be it enacted, &c. That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States at any time, during the continuance of this act, to *order* all ſuch *aliens* as he ſhall judge dangerous to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſhall have reaſonable grounds to ſuſpect are concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within ſuch time as ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch order—Which order ſhall be ſerved on ſuch alien, by delivering a copy thereof, or leaving the ſame at his uſual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the marſhall or other perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be directed. And in caſe any alien ſo ordered to depart, ſhall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in ſuch order for his departure, and not having obtained a *licenſe* from the Preſident to reſide therein, or having obtained ſuch *licence*, ſhall not have conformed thereto, every ſuch alien ſhall, on conviction thereof, be impriſoned for a term not exceeding three years, and ſhall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Provided always, &c. That if any alien ſo ordered to depart, ſhall prove to the ſatisfaction of the Preſident, by evidence to be taken before ſuch perſon or perſons as the Preſident ſhall direct, who are for that purpoſe hereby authorized to adminiſter oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States, will ariſe from ſuffering ſuch alien to reſide therein, the Preſident may grant a licence to ſuch alien to remain within the United States for ſuch time as he ſhall judge proper, and at ſuch place as he may deſignate. And the Preſident may alſo require of ſuch alien to enter into a bond to the United States, in ſuch penal ſum as he may direct, with one or more ſufficient ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the perſon authorized by the Preſident to take the ſame, conditioned for the good behaviour of ſuch alien during his reſidence in the United States, and not violating his licence—which licence the Preſident may revoke whenever he ſhall think proper.

Sect. 2. That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, whenever he may deem it neceſſary for the public ſafety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof, any alien who may or ſhall be in priſon, in purſuance of this act; and to cauſe to be arreſted and ſent out of the United States ſuch of thoſe aliens as ſhall have been ordered to depart therefrom, and ſhall not have obtained obtained a licence as aforeſaid, in all caſes where, in the opinion of the Preſident the public ſafety requires a ſpeedy removal. And if any alien, ſo removed or ſent out of the United States by the Preſident, ſhall voluntarily return thereto, ſuch alien, on conviction thereof, ſhall be *impriſoned and confined to hard labour for and during life.*

Sect. 3. That every maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall come into any port of the United States after the firſt day of July next, ſhall immediately on his arrival, make report in writing, to the collector or other chief officer of the cuſtoms of ſuch port, of all aliens, if any, on board his veſſel, ſpecifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they ſhall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation, and a deſcription of their perſons, as far as he ſhall be informed thereof, and on failure, every ſuch maſter and commander ſhall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars—for the payment whereof on default of ſuch maſter or commander, ſuch veſſel ſhall alſo be holden, and may by ſuch collector or other officer of the cuſtom be detained. And it ſhall be the duty of ſuch collector or other officer of the cuſtoms, forthwith to tranſmit to the office of the department of ſtate, true copies of all ſuch returns.

Sect. 4. That the circuit and diſtrict courts of the United States, ſhall reſpectively have cognizance of all crimes and offences againſt this act.—And all marſhals and other officers of the United States, are required to execute all precepts and orders of the Preſident of the United States, iſſued in purſuance or by virtue of this act.

Sect. 5. That this act ſhall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the paſſing thereof.

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On MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, General Macpherſon, accompanied by the Officers of Macpherſon's Blues, waited upon the Preſident of the United States, and delivered the following Addreſs:

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

Attached to the government of the United States, from a conviction of the bleſſings which we derive from the juſt adminiſtration of wiſe and equal laws; and anxious to vindicate the character of our country from the aſperſions of foreign inſolence, we, citizens of Philadelphia, aſſociated as ſoldiers, under the denomination of Macpherſon's Blues, begleave to offer our ſervices, thro' you, to our country.

Having on a former occaſion, as citizens, expreſſed our entire confidence in the wiſdom, patriotiſm, and integrity of your adminiſtration, we now approach you in a military character, to pledge ourſelves in the preſence of God and the world, to defend againſt the attacks of arrogance, injuſtice, and lawleſs ambition, that happy ſyſtem of government which we have inherited from our fathers, cemented by the beſt blood of America, and ſanctioned by our own approbation.

Relying on the juſtice of our cauſe, we truſt that under the protection of the God of Nations, we ſhall acquit ourſelves as becomes the Citizens of a free country engaged in the neceſſary defence of all that is dear and ſacred to men, to citizens, and to ſoldiers.

With theſe ſentiments and theſe views, we ſolicit your acceptance of our ſervices, and will hold ourſelves ready for your command; convinced that in obeying the ſummons of our country, we ſhall comply with the nobleſt dictates of patriotic virtue.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
Commandant.

June 18th, 1798.

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To which the Preſident returned the following ANSWER.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, aſſociated as Soldiers, under the denomination of Macpherſon's Blues.

Gentlemen,

THIS dedication of yourſelves, in the preſence of God, and the world, to defend, againſt the attacks of arrogance, injuſtice, and lawleſs ambition, that happy ſyſtem of government, which you have inherited from your fathers, cemented by the beſt blood of America, and ſanctioned by your own approbation, is very ſolemn and affecting. It has, I preſume, been deliberately conſidered, and well weighed.

I am fully convinced, that America muſt reaſſume the warlike character, and that in a manner more deciſive, and univerſal, than at any former period. It is eſſential that ſhe ſhould never forget the ſubordination of the military to the civil power. Your ſentiments on this point, appear to be correct. Cheriſh them gentlemen in your boſoms, and encourage them in your aſſociates, as your firſt point of honor.

Relying on the juſtice of our cauſe, I truſt with you, that under the protection of the God of Nations, we ſhall acquit ourſelves as becomes the citizens of a free country, engaged in the neceſſary defence of all that is dear and ſacred to men, to citizens, and to ſoldiers.

With theſe ſentiments and theſe views, I accept your ſervices with pleaſure, and as ſoon as ſome neceſſary general arrangements can be concerted, your officers will be appointed and commiſſioned.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1798.

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To JOHN ADAMS,

President *of the* United States.

SIR.

GROWING up from our cradles in a land of Liberty, and taught, by precept and experience, to value the bleſſings of a free government, we feel an indignation at any attempt to ſtain its honor, or trouble its peace.

We are young, without experience; it therefore becomes us to be diffident in regard to meaſures of political practice. But when the rulers of a foreign nation are endeavoring to proſtrate our liberties;—are flat ering themſelves that the people of theſe ſtates are taking a part ſeparate from the government, and in this deluſion are calculating their influence over us; while men of different profeſſions and ages, from various parts of our land, are expreſſing their approbation of the meaſures of government;—we ſolicit that you would accept a tribute of duty and reſpect from us, a band of youth, members of a ſeat of ſcience, in the northern region of an extenſive Republic; and that you would be aſſured of our love, our attachment, our confidence in your adminiſtration, and the legiſlative bodies, in regard to our foreign as well as domeſtic intereſts.

If, notwithſtanding the meaſures which have been wiſely propoſed, and prudently applied and executed, for accommodating difficulties with the French, that nation ſhould ſtill continue in the ſpirit of domination and practice of abuſes towards us; if our government ſhould think it neceſſary to change the ſcene of negociation from the cabinet to the field of battle; we offer our zeal, our activity, and our lives, to repel the foe that would make us ſlaves.

At your command illustrious Magistrate of a great people we will haſten to the ſtandard of freemen and warriors.

Committee of the Students of Dartmouth Univerſity:

Joſeph Aiken,	*Aaron Hovey,*
Stephen Bemis,	*Luther Emerſon,*
John Fiſk,	*George Herbert,*
Ezekiel Baſſom,	*Benoni Foſham,*
Charles Baker,	*Simeon Lyman.*
Nathan Cutler.	

Hanover, May 28th, 1798.

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To the Students of Dartmouth Univerſity, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for this addreſs, preſented to me by Mr. Freeman, your Repreſentative in Congreſs.

Your modeſt diffidence, in regard to meaſures of political practice, well becomes your age, and the purſuits of ſcience and literature, which have, as they ought, occupied hitherto, the moſt of your time; but it behoves you to conſider well the ſituation of your country, at the time you are to enter on the ſtage of life, and prepare yourſelves for the part you muſt act.

Be aſſured, that your tribute of duty and reſpect, your love, attachment and confidence, are words of precious import, which cannot be conſidered by me as words of courſe, nor as words of art.

The offer of your zeal, activity and lives, to repel the foe that would make us ſlaves, in caſe your government ſhould determine it neceſſary to change the ſcene of negociation for the field of battle, is very amiable and affecting. You cannot all be ſoldiers; ſociety muſt be ſupplied with the ordinary profeſſions and faculties, in time of war, as well as in peace. Thoſe of you who feel an inclination to a life of danger and glory, may find employment for all the activity and enterprize of your genius in due time.

Let me intreat you, and all my young friends in America, whether ſtudents or men of buſineſs, not to be dazzled by the ſplendor, or intimidated by the horror of modern events. Remember, that the Roman Republic was revived in the fourteenth century, that Rienzi was as famous as the modern heroes—Petrarch was his friend and admirer—that atheiſm and blaſphemy were as prevalent and faſhionable then as they are now, at leaſt in Italy. Let not a young country, and the only really growing empire in the world, be corrupted and ruined by ſuch extravagancies.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 13th, 1798.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY. No. II.

Liſt of Blanks and Prizes

175th Day's Drawing—March 5.

No. Dolls.	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls.*	*No. Dolls*
267	8385	22178 x	37681 x
309 x	558	764	38384
425 x	819	976 x	414
473	9022	23363 x	39113 x
1095 20	589	833	811
143 x	932	24914 x	40500
192 x	10104	25690 x	522 x
480	948	26205	878 25
610	965	27140	43004 x
791 x	11788	451	359 x
925 x	12099	474	556
3075	584	481 x	45078 x
307 x	13057 x	700	088
499	14069	29583 x	756
747	351 x	31164 x	957 x
843 20	581	169 100	46281 x
886	901	199	546
4072	15083	32210	47630
5040	16823	477	954 x
386 x	17043 x	33119	48574
441	503	766	49209
655 x	18338	34051 x	471
6058	380	479	538
7553 x	19377	35200	588
864	20985 x	511	937

☞ The Committee appointed by the Merchants of this City, to procure two Ships to be loaned to the United States,—are ready to conſer with ſuch of the Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Blackſmiths of the City and Suburbs, as wiſh to undertake the building of ſuch Ships.

It will be underſtood that one of the ſhips is to be built at the upper, the other, at the lower end of the City. Applications to be made at the Committee office, No. 95, South Front Street.

The committee meet at 9 o'clock in the morning of every day, except Sunday.

ROBERT RITCHIE, *Secretary.*

june 16 diw

FOR SALE,

800 pieces of Sail Cloth

10 tons of Sheet Lead

Apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

june 15 5

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subſcriber returns her ſincere thanks for the generous encouragement ſhe has experienced ſince her commencement in buſineſs, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that ſhe has received a freſh ſupply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her conſtant endeavour to merit their future ſupport.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large ſupply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30 tu&Sat

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON June 16.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Sally, Capt. Havens, from Morlaix, in France. From the passengers, &c we learn;—

That it was reported at Morlaix; that the French ambassador to the emperor of Germany, had left Vienna, in consequence of some ill usage he had received from the people; and that the emperor had written to the Directory on the subject:

That the invasion of England was still the stalking horse; but it was the opinion of many, that it would never be attempted; and that the assembly of the troops on the occasion, is merely to have them at hand in case the Directory should choose to conjure up another conspiracy:

That a Spanish frigate had obtained the leave of admiral Parker to proceed from Cadiz to England, on what errand is unknown: And,

That a French 74 gun ship, coming round from l'Orient to Brest, had been captured by the English.

—

The spirit of union, and pure principles of patriotism exhibited yesterday in the proceedings of the Legislature, are highly honorable to Massachusetts; and while they must excite the laudable emulation of her sister states, will convince the world that the Massachusetts Star in the American Constellation, has not lost any of its original lustre.

The unanimous vote of the Senate, yesterday, is highly honorable to Mr Dexter.

A number of gentlemen of the county of Hancock, wish it to be known, for the honor of the county, that the Buxton, in which certain disgraceful Frenchified proceedings have taken place, is not the town of a similar name in that county.

Miracles have not ceased, for the Chronicle writers do now admit that the expulsion and d'eportation of Pichegru, &c. was an unconstitutional and unrighteous measure!

Daniel Shays, Luke Day and their fraternity, bellowed as loud about constitutional rights, as their disciples of the present day do. But the government of Massachusetts know how to punish the one, and the United States will know how to curb the other.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS—JUNE 14.

Agreeably to assignment, the house proceeded to the choice of a Senator of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, who declines being considered a candidate, and whose time expires in March next;—The whole number of votes, was 156—of which the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. had 102, was chosen, and sent up to the Hon. Senate for concurrence.

[Yesterday, the Hon Senate concurred in the above choice, unanimously, except one only.]

JUNE 15.

A resolve came down from the Hon. Senate, requesting the Governor to direct the Quarter-Master-General, to provide and mount cannon for the protection of the sea coast. By this Resolve, 50,000 dollars are appropriated for the above purpose.]

The Hon. Mr. Bridge brought down a Resolve empowering the Treasurer to borrow of the Union Bank a sum not exceeding 50,000 dollars; which was read and concurred in.

An act providing for the cession of Castle-Island, in the harbor of Boston, to the United States, and for other purposes, as taken into a new draught, passed without a division. [This bill will be taken up this day in the Senate.]

SALEM, (Mass.) June 15.

FRENCH FRATERNITY.

Capt. Ebenezer Ward arrived here on Tuesday from Turks Island. On his outward passage, 12th of May he was boarded by a French privateer, which put on board him the crew of the brig Elizabeth. Wm, Fullerton, master, of Philadelphia; which brig she had taken on her passage from Teneriffe home. This crew informed capt. W. that the same privateer had captured the brig Patty, Capt. George Ropes, of this port, who had a few days before, with the assistance of two boys, recovered her from another gang of French villains, as has been recently mentioned. On finding out, by threatening the life of one of the boys, that capt. Ropes had retaken his vessel, they treated him in an infamous and abusive manner, and charged him of having murdered those who had possession of her. But the contrary is known, as the people have arrived safe at St. Thomas's, in a boat which capt. R. humanely gave them.—The Patty is now sent into Porto Rico. Her cargo is provisions; and no English goods—We are the more sorry for Capt Ropes's fate, as he has established the fact, that one American with two boys can beat seven French sans-Culottes.

Capt. Moulton arrived yesterday at Beverly from Petit Guave. He brought home the master of a Boston vessel, who was taken by a French boat as he was going from Jacquemel to another French port, he and his crew were set ashore, and had not since heard of his vessel, nor could find out what they had done with her. Capt. M. on his passage home, was boarded by a British frigate and treated politely—by a French privateer and (though from a French port) plundered and abused. And yet there is a member of our Congress (but he is a foreigner) who pleads that they may be permitted to go on!

—

NEWPORT. (R. I.) June 12.

Both houses of the assembly of this state formed a quorum this morning.

A motion was made in the house of representatives and unanimously carried, for the appointment of a committee to consider and make report oz the expediency of making provision for the defence of the sea coast of this state, and on measures necessary for effecting that object. The committee consists of two members from each county.

CRALISLE, June 14.

Committed to the Jail of this county on Monday last, a certain Sarah Clark, on suspicion of being the person who has poisoned the family of John Carothers, Esq. in the lower settlement, of which Mr. Carothers and his wife, have died, and several of the family now very ill.—In our next we expect to give a more particular account of this dreadful catastrophe as well as of the female monster who perpetrated it.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *June* 21.

Bache says he never has and never will wittingly deceive the public.

I ask him if he has not published a vile falsehood when he charges our government with keeping back the last dispatches from our Envoys, and whether he has not *wittingly* deceived his readers, by repeatedly publishing the same falsehood, and keeping his poor dupes in the dark by withholding a state of facts from their view?

It is to be remembered that very few persons who take the Aurora, ever see any other paper.

—

If Bache did justice to his subscribers, one half of his paper would be a contradiction to the other—or, the columns of to-day would confess the lies and misrepresentations of yesterday.

It has been demonstrated that he published a most villainous falsehood respecting the time of the reception of Talleyrand's letter by the Executive. He has however carefully kept out of his paper the refutation; instead of this he has thrice repeated the calumny.

—

Bache says the friends of the Government of the United States want *nerve*. He doubtless had in his "mind's eye" the myrmidons of the despots of France—The Fish Women of Paris—the Butchers of Robespierre.. *He* wants every thing that distinguishes men from devils, who anticipates with pleasure the scenes which would desolate the Globe should the French succeed in a descent on England.

—

It is evident from the Statement published by the Editor of the Aurora, that he has a Correspondent in the Office of Foreign Affairs at Paris. It is undoubtedly fact also, that the correspondence relates to *public affairs*, as it appears the packets directed to the Editor, are SEALED WITH THE SEAL OF OFFICE.

—

Nothing is more evident than this, that the union of the several states, and the rallying of the people round the constituted authorities, has inflicted a mortal wound on the hopes of the infernal faction who have brought this country to the verge of a foreign war, and only regret that there is so faint a prospect of civil commotions at the same time.

—

Yesterday morning, the members of both Houses of Congress, and a numerous concourse of respectable citizens, waited on Mr. MARSHALL to congratulate him, on his safe return to his country.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 14th inst. an act for ceding Castle Island, in Boston harbour, to the United States, and for granting the consent of the commonwealth for the United States to purchase Governor's Island, in the same harbour, and a tract of land in Springfield, Hampshire county, was read a first time, and ordered to the next day the 15th.

A bill for the preservation of Mast Trees, passed to be engrossed.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Creek nation, to his friend in fort Wilkinson, dated

Cussataha Square, May 12th, '98.

"At a meeting of the chiefs and warriors of this town on the 7th inst. Yawholomiro, or Hollowing king, said to the superintendant of Indian affairs "I have a talk: "it is a short one. The northern tribes "sent it to me. *We have tried our strength "and are conquered. The bones of our old "and best warriors now rot in the earth or "whiten on its surface.* We have made "peace and hope our young ones will grow "up in peace and friendship with the chil-"dren of our red and white brethren, and "we hope my our Creeks and Siminoles will "follow our example, and that you will "take the talk and inform us you have "done so."

The letter from Fort Wilkinson, containing the above, contains likewise the following, under date of May 28.

"The Spanish garrisons on the Mississippi are undoubtedly given up to the troops of the United States. I have just received the great news by some chiefs who arrived this evening."

—

Translated from the Leyden Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Berne, of the 10th of March.

"We have passed ten days of disorder, of agony, and confusion. The 2d of March in the morning, news was received of the attack of the French upon Soleure: It might be said to cause more joy than consternation, while we were animated with ardor to repel a foreign invasion: Nothing but anxiety for the combat appeared: but in the afternoon, on the news of the reduction of Soleure and Fribourg, that first effervescence abated. There was entered into, a new negociation, which came to nothing, and served only to waste precious time, to sow distrust, and to reverse the arrangements which the first orders had established. In the first combat, on the 3d of March, before Arberg, the troops of Berne and those of Zurich had at first repulsed the French: but this success was of very short duration: harmony no longer existed: whilst some of the officers wished to act offensively, others gave orders to their men to hold themselves simply on the defensive. These different and contradictory orders of the officers inspired into the soldiers suspicions of treachery, and cruelly exasperated them against their officers. On the 4th at 6 o'clock in the morning, the old government abdicated: the *provisory government* was appointed and established. During the day, a great number of troops entered the city: the soldiers breathed nothing but vengeance against those whom they called *traitors*: they wished to be led against the French: they complained loudly of the council of two hundred, which had so suddenly checked their activity, and of those of their officers who had appeared to them to be partakers of their conduct.

At the gates of the city, colonel Rybiner, colonel Stetler, and captain Weiss, were killed by their men. Many others shared presently the same fate. According to popular report, the general D'Erlach was also miserably massacred by his troops; and his chateau threatened with conflagration. In fine, in the afternoon, the *provisory government* was enabled to get some control over this popular movement, and to distract its effects, by sending a part of the troops to the bridge of Gummenen, and another to Grauholtz. The 5th of March in the morning the alarm was beat throughout the whole city: every man hastened to put himself in a state of defence; the army of Italy approached our walls. Our situation was cruel; fear, rage, despair, uncertainty, distrust,—every passion reigned in turns; and sometimes all at once; the tocsin sounded; and the men, boiling with an ill attempered courage ran through the city, to excite the people to arms. In another quarter the fugitives announced that their corps had been attacked at 6 in the morning; that it had cost the lives of many men on both sides; and that the post must soon be surrendered. Towards the hour of ten, the cannonade of the post of Grauholtz was heard. During this, they were resolved to keep up their resistance, when all of a sudden, and whilst the unhappy peasants still made resistance, the flying artillery of the French came and presented itself before the town and pointed its cannon.—While every thing was terror, wise men saw that no other course remained than to surrender: these prevailed, and they obtained a capitulation. Instantly the white flag was hoisted; and the drum announced through the city the capitulation. At 11 o'clock, all the Bernoise forces defiled. They had nine flags with their cannons. Disorder reigned until the French troops were distributed into quarters. The black Hussars entered into the houses, demanded the money, watches, &c. Without the city, the troops committed numberless excesses. The 6th, in the morning, all the inhabitants of the city were disarmed. The counsellor Herbert, one of those who had the most obstinately opposed every concession to the demands of France, killed himself in despair with a pistol. The 7th, the army of Italy (that of general Brune) took up their encampment to a very great number, in the city. In the night we beheld the conflagration of two houses: the villages of Kunitz, Bemplitz, Wangen and Gatze, were completely pillaged. The same day a part of the army of the Rhine, (that of general Schauembourg) cantoned itself in the villages which environ the city. The 9th, in the morning, the army of the Rhine quitted us, to go to Soleure, and its environs, to wait new orders: to make up for this deliverance, the army of Italy entered the city to the number of ten thousand men. The same day, the *Tree of* LIBERTY was planted on the place of the Hotel de ville: a great crowd of people collected there, men and women, all carrying the green cockade (the same colour with that of the Alemannic republic) by order of general Brune. The new colours were hoisted during this ceremony by those just released from prison, where they had been confined for mal-practices. The general Brune, mounted on the tribune, addressed a discourse to the people, in which he assured them, "that the moment of tempest was passed; that calm and tranquility were about to revive; that the natural rights of man *Liberty* and *Equality* were established; that the people were about to be delivered from the oppression of their great men, &c." At the close of this discourse, were heard the cries of *Vive la Republic! Vive le general Brune, la Grande Nation! &c.* In descending from the common hall, the procession made a tour round the *Tree*: general Brune and Mr. Frisching laid the first stones of its consolidation."

—

From an Edinburgh paper,

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public a copy of the proposed declaration respecting the observance of the Sabbath.—We are glad to find it is expressed in terms so moderate and proper as must render it acceptable to every friend of Christianity. The proposing of any Parliamentary amendment of the existance of the laws for the observance of Sunday, has, we understand, been postponed.

The following is the proposed form of declaration.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being deeply sensible of the great importance of the religious observance of the Lord's Day, to the interests of Christianity and civil society, do declare that we hold it highly improper, on that day to give or accept invitation to entertainments or assemblies, or (except in cases of urgency or for purposes of charity) to travel, or to exercise our worldly occupations, or to employ our domestics or dependents in any thing interfering with their public or private religious duties.

"And, as example and a public declaration of the principles of our own conduct, more particularly at this time, may tend to influence the conduct of others, we do hereby declare our resolution to adhere, as far as may be practicable to the due observance of the Lord's Day, according to the preceding declaration."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived yesterday at the Fort, the brig Jane, Vansise. 13 days from Cape Francois: on her passage was boarded by the British frigate Regalus of 44 guns, and let pass.

Arrived yesterday at Wilmington, the schr. Eliza, 15 days from St. Bartholomews, was spoke off the Capes on Tuesday morning, by the Ganges sloop of war, all well.

Schooner Helena Plumsted, Corry, from hence to Port-au-Prince, is taken and carried into C. Francois, vessel and cargo condemned.

The ship Enterprise, Norris, 65 days from Hamburg, and a schooner from Charleston, are below.

CLEARED,

Brig Beaver, Elliott,	Savannah
Schooner Yeatman, Crane,	Jamaica
Sloop Nancy, Hardy,	Cape Nicola Mole
Active, Baker,	N. York

New-York, June 20.

ARRIVED.

Brig Henry, Hebben,	Newfoundland
Schr Polly, Brooks,	Savannah

Capt. Hebben, of the brig Henry, 21 days from Newfoundland, June 10, long. 62, spoke ship Factor, capt. Kemp, from N. York bound to London, out 6 days.

Last night arrived the brig Eliza, capt. Dennison, 15 days from St. Croix, June 5, lat. 22. long. 65, was boarded by the French privateer schr. Leo, capt. Jean Lauslelet, belonging to St Domingo, who examined our papers and treated us well. June 16, spoke the sloop Eliza, Engelsal, 13 days from St. Croix, bound to New York; June 17, spoke a schr. from N. Providence bound to New-York.

Vessels at St. Croix.

Brig Catherine, Wickham,	N. York
Twins, Keeler,	Philadelphi
Planter, Hawkins,	do
Schr. Harriot, DeCosta,	do
Commerce, Ledue,	Providence
——, Drew,	Boston
——, Blake,	do

Arrived brig Porcupine, capt. Brooks, armed with 6 guns, 13 days from St. Kitts. Capt. B. convoyed the following vessels through the islands:

Brig Jemima and Fanny, for Philadelphia; brig Minerva, Newbern; schr Ranging Polly, Norfolk, and the sloop Nabby, for Philadelphia as far as the Long. 64. Off St. Kitts saw two French privateers, but on seeing the warlike appearance of the Porcupine, they sheered off.

Left at St. Kitts the following vessels.

Ship Fortitude, Dyer,	Portland
Betsey, Hart,	do
Polly, Lambart,	Boston
Ardent, Smith,	Baltimore
Brig Lucy, Rout,	Boston
Ketty, Phillere,	do
Fanny, Kellere,	do
William, ——,	Baltimore
Betsey, Blunt,	Curratut
Atlanta, Griffin,	Charleston
Olive, ——,	do
Hiram, ——	N. Haven
Amelia, M'Call,	Newfield

Libelled Vessels,

Ship Mary, Cuchan,	Boston
Schr Heister, Delano,	do

List of American Ships at Hamburg, by Capt. M'Call.

Ship Union of Baltimore, Richard M. Ball, to sail in two days for Baltimore, in ballast; ship Willink of Baltimore, James Stewart, master, arrived the 6th April; bark Hope of Boston, Roderick Crocker, arrived 9th April; brig Almy of Baltimore, S. Snow, arrived 7th April; ship Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, David Williamson, to sail the last of April; ship Voltair, Boen, to sail in 8 days for St. Petersburg; ship Juna, Black, arrived in a few days from New-York; ship Catharine, Carney, in the river from Baltimore; ship Swift, to sail for India, last from New-York.

—

Norfolk, June 14.

Tuesday arrived the schr. John Eason, capt. Cowper, 13 days from Cape Nichola Mole. Sailed in company with

Brig Diana, Calvert, for Norfolk.

Brig Delight, Fowler, for Newburyport.

The schr. Betsey Lloyd, Hooper, on her passage from Jacquemel to Baltimore, is captured and sent into the Mole.

The brig Industry, Cuttlar, on her passage from Aux-Cayes to Boston, is also taken and sent into the Mole.

Yesterday arrived the ship Tammany, captain Dangerfield, from Liverpool, which he left the 20th April. Sailed in company with ship Alcomac, Beale for Baltimore.

Brig Dublin Packet, Green, for New-York. Left there ship Nestor, Rogers of Portland, to sail for Philadelphia about the 25th. Lon. 63, lat. 32½ on Sunday the 3d inst. spoke the ship Potowmac Chief, out 11 days from this place to St Thomas.

On Sunday last the St. Tammany was chased from 5 o'clock in the morning to five in the evening by a French schooner privateer of 14 guns; W. S. W. off Cape Henlopen, and in 15 fathom water, the privateer came up with the St. Tammany, boarded her, and robbed her of all her letters, papers and two bolts of canvas. During the time this pirate was plundering the ship, a schooner hove in sight, to which he gave chace. The St. Tammany escaped by her not being worth keeping, having only ballast on board.

A schr. from Boston, arrived yesterday, informs that a Boston schooner was boarded off Cape Cod. by a French privateer of 14 guns, and plundered of flour.

LONDON, April 10.

There is a paper handing about in the higher circles, by which they are entering into a solemn engagement for the better observance of the Sabbath. It consists of six articles of self-denial, of the following tenor:

That they neither shall give nor partake of hot dinners upon the Sabbath.

That they neither shall give nor attend Routes, Assemblies, or Concerts upon the Sabbath.

That they neither shall ride out nor travel on horseback, nor in carriages, upon the Sabbath.

That they shall exert themselves to suppress all manner of employment and wordly business upon the Sabbath.

That their servants shall not be suffered to go abroad upon the Sabbath.

That they shall, with their households begin and conclude the day with prayer to the Almighty; and attend Divine Service at least twice in the course of the Sabbath.

This paper, which is now in circulation, has received the signatures of a great number of the dignitaries of the church, and a committee is formed for devising the best means of making the religious observance of the Lord's day general throughout the empire. Many propositions have been made towards this most serious end; the first of which, as it would obviously strike every observer of the manners of the lower classes, is to shut up all the public houses, inns, and taverns throughout the kingdom; and secondly, to pass a bill for the tripling and quadrupling of all turnpikes on that solemn day, so as to make Sunday-jaunting too dear for the pockets of the people. Many other suggestions have been made, in which, however, all the learned prelates are not agreed.

The Opera performances on Saturday evening are in future to begin earlier, that they may be over and the Theatre cleared before Sunday morning. This order is in consequence of the regulations which are under consideration for the endeavoring to correct the public manners.

—

EDINBURGH. April 5.

Monday came on before the high court of justiciary, the trial of Alexander Leslie, late bookseller in Edinburgh, accused at the instance of his majesty's advocate, of having published and circulated a number of copies of two seditious and blasphemous books entitled *The Rights of Man and the Age of Reason*, both written by Thomas Paine. After reading the indictment, which is very long, and contains a number of extracts from these publications, Mr. Leslie was asked the usual question, whether he was guilty or not of the crime libelled; he pled not guilty; and not having counsel the court named two counsel to conduct his defence. The trial was then adjourned till Monday the 4th of May next, and Mr. Leslie was admitted to bail.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 21st, 1798.

☞ THE BLUES are to assemble, with Arms, on Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

Volunteer Rifle Company.

THE citizens of Philadelphia and and Liberties who are disposed to join said company, in support of the liberties and independence of their country, are informed that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Lewis Young, the sign of General Washington, South Sixth street, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, where active, able bodied men are invited to appear and enroll their names. Articles of association may be seen by applying to John Haines, No 132, High-street; John Coyle, No. 303, said street; Obadiah Stockton, corner of Ninth and said street; David Simmons, No. 12, South Fifth-street; and Abram Stines, Third, near Race street.

☞ The different Printers in the City are requested to insert to-morrow only.

june 21.

"Haste to where honor calls, and nobly try
"To curb the licentious *Foe*, or bravely die."

First Light Infantry.

THOSE Young Men who are inclined to enrol themselves in a Volunteer Company in the support of government and defence of their country, are hereby invited to step forward, and join the *Light Infantry Corps*, attached to the First Regiment of the City Militia, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Francis Gurney.

E. ROBINSON, Capt.

june 18.

N. B Applications will be received at Lieut. David Irving's, No. 6, Dock-street, where the rules and regulations of the company may be seen if required.

Light Infantry---Attention!

THE members of the *Federal Light Infantry Company* attached to the 1st Regiment of Philadelphia County Militia, will

TAKE NOTICE,

That the Governor has been pleased to commission the Officers for the said Company; and that they have appointed Tuesdays and Fridays, at half past 4 o'clock in the morning, for parade. The members are requested to give their attendance accordingly.

Those persons who are inclined to join the said Company, are requested to apply at No. 163, Vine-street; No 336, North Second-street; or on the Parade.

N. B Good Music is provided.

june 19

Light Infantry.

AN adjourned meeting of those gentlemen who met at Mr. YORE's tavern (White Swann, Race street, on the 16th inst. will be held on Saturday next, at the same place, at half past 7 o'clock P. M. Those who may wish to join this corps, which is intended in conformity to the laws of Pennsylvania, to be attached to one of the Philadelphia Regiments of Militia, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ A committee will set at the above place every evening this week from half past 7 o'clock till 9 for the purpose of receiving applications. june 18.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals will be received for a Collector of the Poor Tax of the present year for the City of Philadelphia—one for the Northern Liberties and one for the District of Southwark, who will be required to give such security as shall be approved of by the Board of Guardians.

Any person desirous of having either of the above appointments is requested to bring forward the names of his securities on or before Wednesday next the 27th inst. to

Edward Shoemaker,
127 Market-street.

june 21. d2w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A Healthy Woman, of good character is wanted as a Wet Nurse. Apply at the Printing Office of this paper. Generous wages will be given. 2t june 21

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JOHN ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,

Price One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents, handsomely bound.

A PRACTICAL VIEW

Of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians,

In the higher and middle classes, contrasted with real christianity.

By William Wilberforce, Esq.

Member of Parliament for the county of York.

How charming is Divine Philosophy!
Not harsh, and crabbed, as dull Fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. Milton.

This valuable work is calculated to be highly useful and interesting to the community, and richly merits a conspicuous place in the library of every individual.

The critic and the man of taste will read it for its accuracy and elegance; the philosopher for its mine of information; the logician for its impressive argument; the politician for its manifest utility; and the christian for its vital piety.

june 20 3t

Virginia Lands.

ON THURSDAY the 28th inst. will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee House at 8 o'clock in the evening, for cash, the following bodies of patented lands in State of Virginia—viz.

13,600 Acres of Land,

Situate on Big Steer Creek, surveyed in June, 2784, and patented in July, 1786.

26,998 Acres,

Situate between the West Fork of the Monongahelia and the Little Kenhawa, surveyed in November, 1788, and patented in 1792.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*

june 18 th,28

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S

DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the late National FAST Day.

Is just Published, by

JAMES WATTERS, & Co.

And may also be had of the principal bookfellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal bookfellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York.—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.

may 25 eod.f

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16 §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, oppoite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. 6w

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON
Dec. 1. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,

88 Hogsheads, 40 Tierces } Prime Sugar.
35 Hogsheads, 225 Bags } Coffee.

FOR SALE BY
Thomas & John Ketland.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.
june 16 §

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6 mo. 11, 1798.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to meet at the said Hospital, on 7th day, being the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to reconsider the expediency of constructing a Dome to the centre house of the new buildings; also, to determine on an alteration to be made in the 5th rule, so far as the same respects the admission of poor patients.

By Order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Clerk.*

TO LET,

The House No. 83,

Chesnut, a few doors below Third street. It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of business. Apply as above.
june 5. §

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
june 2 dtf

This Day is Published,

By THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41 South Second-street, (price 62½ cents.)
THE COMPLETE
Soldier's Pocket Companion;
OR,
A PLAIN AND EASY METHOD OF
MILITARY DISCIPLINE.
CONTAINING,
The new system of manual and platoon exercise, now practised in the army of Great-Britain together with filing, grounding, advancing, handling, easing and reversing of arms, with field manœuvres, camp and garison duty.
To which are added,
Forms of morning reports, monthly returns, recruiting returns, muster rolls, returns of arms, accoutrements, cloathing, &c. With a roll of country, age, size and servitude.—*ALSO,* The field piece and great gun exercise, with some extracts and observations from Baron Steuben's publication.

By JOHN CAMPBELL,
Late Adjutant in the British 73d Reg't of Foot.
june 16 §12t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Street.

WHERE he is just opening a very extensive supply of clock dials, cast brass, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice stone and emery, sheet brass, hand and bench vices, witch and clock pliers, large and small files, shoe and knee chapes, chains, seals and keys, gold, gilt and silver watches, spring and weight clocks.
june 12 tu&stf

United States. } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 20th day of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon

4 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, June 5th, '98. } §10t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest rides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.
may 28. dt25th Je.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of British Dry Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
june 5 dtf

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
A cargo of Havanna Molasses.
june 13 §

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Campbell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.
Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.
Who also offers for Sale,
A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Arrack.
june 13 §1fsodt13Jy

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in cases.
FOR SALE BY
Michael Connor,
No. 102, corner of Second and Dock streets.
june 9. §

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, stationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kissock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, inlisted by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester, State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on his full regimentals and left his post when on centry.——also,

Eliakim Stow, a prisoner, born in Symsbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deserter, very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental shirt and overalls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters and return them to Spring-Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice so that they may be obtained shall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requested to insert the above.
june 11 §

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Consignees of vessels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are to be forwarded to vessels are desired to be sent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.
june 8 §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the & entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson. april 24 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 370 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and, a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut-street.
February 2. eodtf